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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/664,771	09/17/2003	Achim Kraiss	13906-109001 / 2003P00171	4871
32864	7590	11/20/2007	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON, P.C. PO BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			SAINT CYR, LEONARD	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/664,771

Applicant(s)

KRAISS ET AL.

Examiner

Leonard Saint-Cyr

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 2, and 3, filed on 10/22/07, with respect to - claims 1 – 3, 5 - 27 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The final rejection of claims 1 – 3, 5 - 27 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 3, 5 - 27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 10, line 1, " the computer-implemented method" should be replaced by – a computer-implemented method -. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 10, 12, 15 – 20, 24 - 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lakritz (Wo 01/69420).

As per claim 10, Lakritz teaches a computer-implemented method for outputting textual descriptions of data fields in a data mining model in a selected language, the method comprising:

receiving an extension document corresponding to a data mining model, the model including a unique identifier associated with a textual description of a data field in the data mining model; storing contents of the extension document in a database ("content from the database"), the contents of the extension document having first and second entries associated with the unique identifier ("tag-based templates allow a single document to be used across all languages"), the first entry including the textual description of the data field in a first language, and the second entry including the textual description of the data field in a second language ("a single document can be constructed so that it will automatically localized for different languages and locales"; page 10, lines 4 – 6, and 31 – 37; page 44, lines 4 – 30; page 45, lines 15, and 16; content from the database"; Abstract, lines 7, and 8);

receiving a task request from a front-end application, the task request including input data for use with the data mining models (Abstract, lines 6 – 9);

in response to the task request from the front-end application, invoking a back-end analytical engine to execute the data mining model based upon the input data of the task request; receiving a back-end model output from the back-end analytical engine, the back-end model output including information generated in response to the execution of the data mining model based upon the input data of the task request ("Webplexer's Multilingual Toolkit uses a template-based approach to dynamically create

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documents tailored for a specific language or country...this information is dynamically inserted from a termDB, another template”); page 6, lines 27 – 33; Abstract, lines 6 – 9; page 44, lines 5 – 12);

inserting the first entry from the contents of the extension document into the back-end model output to produce an updated model output (“visitor module greatly enhances the multilingual web site visitor’s experience... dynamically inserted from a termDB, another template”; page 5, lines 17 – 26; page 44, lines 5 – 12, page 43, lines 15 - 18); and

outputting to the front-end application the updated model output that includes the first entry from the contents of the extension document such that the textual description of the data field is output in the first language (“the requested document is automatically served in the visitor’s language”; Abstract, lines 6 – 8; page 44, lines 25, and 26).

As per claim 17, Lakritz teaches a computer-implemented method for providing multi-language support for data mining models, the method comprising:

receiving an extension document (website visitor suggests receiving an input information) having first and second entries associated with a unique identifier (“tag-based templates allow a single document to be used across all languages”) in a textual description field of a data mining model (“template model”), the first entry including textual information in a first language, and the second entry including textual information in a second language (“a single document can be constructed so that it will

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automatically localized for different languages and locales"; page 10, lines 4 – 6, and 31 – 37; page 44, lines 4 – 30; page 45, lines 15, and 16) ;

processing a request from a front-end application to execute an analytical task associated with the data mining model, the request from the front-end application including input data that is employed by a back-end analytical engine to execute the data mining model to generate a back-end model output, the back-end model output including the unique identifier ("Webplexer's Multilingual Toolkit uses a template-based approach to dynamically create documents tailored for a specific language or country...this information is dynamically inserted from a termDB, another template"; page 6, lines 27 – 33; Abstract, lines 6 – 9; page 44, lines 5 – 12); and

in response to receiving the back-end model output from the back-end analytical engine, outputting to the front-end application an updated model output that includes the first entry such that the textual information is output in the first language (" the requested document is automatically served in the visitor's language"; Abstract, lines 6 – 8; page 44, lines 25, and 26).

As per claim 18, Lakritz further discloses that the extension document is received from the back-end analytical system ("visitor module greatly enhances the multilingual web site visitor's experience"; page 5, lines 17 – 26).

As per claim 19, Lakritz further discloses storing contents of the extension document in a database, the contents including the first and second entries ("content from the database"; Abstract, lines 7, and 8).

As per claims 16, and 24, Lakritz further discloses that the first language is English and the second language is German (page 82, lines 11 – 20; page 40, lines 1 – 5).

As per claims 15, and 25, Lakritz further discloses substituting the first entry of the extension document for the unique identifier such that the textual description of the data field is output in the first language ("enabling it to be replaced with its translation in the most recently valid language of the visitor"; col.8, lines 30 – 34).

As per claims 12, and 20, Lakritz further discloses determining from a login by the front-end application that the textual information should be output in the first language ("It automatically determines the language and country of a Web site visitor and directs the Web server to deliver the appropriate localized content contained in one or more country/language databases and/or file-based content in a file system to deliver to the visitor's browser, wherein template model is used to dynamically create documents tailored for a specific language or country"; page 5, lines 24 - 28; page 44, lines 4 – 7).

As per claim 26, Lakritz further disclose that the data mining model includes rules and patterns derived from historical data that has been collected, synthesized and formatted ("pre-made rule sets and access pattern"; page 11, lines 25 – 28; page 78, line 2).

As per claim 27, Lakritz further disclose that the updated model output includes the output values for data fields originally determined by the back-end analytical engine and the textual description of those fields in the first language ("save the current value of the referrer URL in the http request"; page 38, lines 31, and 32; page 57, lines 15, and 16).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1- 3, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz (WO 01/69420) in view of Shimamoto et al., (US Patent 6,883,142)

As per claim 1, Lakritz teaches a computer-implemented method for providing multi-language support for data mining models, the method comprising:

receiving an extension document (website visitor suggests receiving an input information) having first and second entries associated with a unique identifier ("tag-based templates allow a single document to be used across all languages") in a textual description field of a data mining model ("template model"), the first entry including textual information in a first language, and the second entry including textual information in a second language ("a single document can be constructed so that it will automatically localized for different languages and locales"; page 10, lines 4 – 6, and 31 – 37; page 44, lines 4 – 30; page 45, lines 15, and 16) ;

processing a request from a front-end application to execute an analytical task associated with the data mining model ("automatically determines the language and country of the web site visitor and directs the web server to deliver the appropriate localized content"; Abstract, lines 1 - 3; page 3, lines 5 – 10), and

outputting to the front-end application an updated model output ("this information is dynamically inserted from a termDB, another template") that includes the first entry such that the textual information is output in the first language (" the requested document is automatically served in the visitor's language"; Abstract, lines 6 – 8; page 44, lines 25, and 26; page 44, lines 5 - 12).

However, Lakritz does not specifically teach determining from a login by the front-end application that the textual information should be output in the first language.

Shimamoto et al., teach automatically select the language appropriate for the user when the user logs into the system, generate the web page in that language, and provide the page to the user's web client (col.5, lines 5 – 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to automatically select the appropriate language of the user as taught by Shimamoto et al., in Lakritz, so that is not necessary for a user to take the trouble of selecting a language each time the user accesses the web server 1 (col.7, lines 18 – 20).

As per claim 2, Lakritz further discloses that the extension document is received from the back-end analytical system (“visitor module greatly enhances the multilingual web site visitor’s experience”; page 5, lines 17 – 26).

As per claim 3, Lakritz further discloses storing contents of the extension document in a database, the contents including the first and second entries (“content from the database”; Abstract, lines 7, and 8).

As per claim 9, Lakritz further discloses that the first language is English and the second language is German (page 82, lines 11 – 20; page 40, lines 1 – 5).

7. Claims 5 – 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz (WO 01/69420) in view of Shimamoto et al., (US 6,883,142), and further in view of Russakovsky et al., (US Patent 7,024,417).

As per claim 5, Lakritz does not specifically teach that the request from the front-end application is a request for execution of a prediction task.

Russakovsky et al., teach task for exporting mining models to and importing mining models from predictive model markup language (col.7, lines 26 – 31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use predictive model markup language as taught by Russakovsky et al., in Lakritz because that would efficiently produce new previously unknown information (col.1, lines 24 – 26).

As per claim 6, Russakovsky et al., further disclose invoking execution of the prediction task by a prediction engine using the data mining model (col.7, lines 26 – 31).

As per claim 7, Russakovsky et al., further disclose that the data mining model and the extension document are PMML-compliant (col.7, lines 26 – 31).

As per claim 8, Russakovsky et al., further disclose that the data mining model includes a data field indicative of a predicted result of a particular transaction between the front-end application and a customer ("mining objects such as models and results sets are usually stored in at the site of the original data source"; col.7, lines 16 – 18, and 26 – 28).

8. Claims 11, 13, 14, 21 -23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz (WO 01/69420) in view of Russakovsky et al., (US Patent

As per claim 13, Lakritz does not specifically teach that the request from the front-end application is a request for execution of a prediction task.

Russakovsky et al., teach task for exporting mining models to and importing mining models from predictive model markup language (col.7, lines 26 – 31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use predictive model markup language as taught by Russakovsky et al., in Lakritz because that would efficiently produce new previously unknown information (col.1, lines 2 4 – 26).

As per claims 11,14, 21, and 22, Lakritz does not specifically teach that the data mining model and the extension document are PMML-compliant; invoking execution of the prediction task by a prediction engine using the data mining model.

Russakovsky et al., teach task for exporting mining models to and importing mining models from predictive model markup language (col.7, lines 26 – 31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use predictive model markup language as taught by Russakovsky et al., in Lakritz because that would efficiently produce new previously unknown information (col.1, lines 2 4 – 26).

As per claim 23, Russakovsky et al., further disclose that the data mining model includes a data field indicative of a predicted result of a particular transaction between the front-end application and a customer ("mining objects" such as models and results

sets are usually stored in at the site of the original data source"; col.7, lines 16 – 18, and 26 – 28).

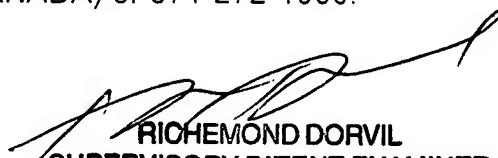
Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonard Saint-Cyr whose telephone number is (571) 272-4247. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon- Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571) 272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LS
11/14/07


RICHEMOND DORVIL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER